

*It/ps File Copy*  
*Phase I (Eussats)*

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of the Chief, Economic Research

Office of Research and Reports

Date 9 June 1955

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF, ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Attention: Chief, Planning and Review Staff

SUBJECT: Transmission of Draft Report, Ch/E Project No. 31 (1956) Proj. 10-727Title: Economic Comparison, NATO Countries and Soviet BlocAuthor: Capabilities Branch

ENCLOSURE: Subject draft report (original and 2 copies).

1. Enclosure is forwarded herewith for review and publication. Recommended category: ☐ IM ☐ RR ☐ PR ☐ RA ☒ Other

2. Statement of coordination attached, with initials of individuals and their units.

3. Arrangements for maps and/or graphics through St/PB with Cartographic Division.

4. Recommended Dissemination: ☐ Standard ☒ Requester  
☐ US OFFICIALS ONLY ☐ EIC Subcommittee ☐ Other, foreign, etc. (attach list)

5. Has information on US military and products or manpower been used? Explain. No

6. Has direct use been made of the intelligence or information of another agency? No

7. Have all sources been considered in the preparation of this report? Yes

8. Man-hours utilized by this division in producing this report: 120  
 Branches of other ORR Divisions contributing to this report, and (if available) man-hours utilized by each: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Estimate Cards: ☐ Have been submitted to Central Economic Estimates File.  
☐ Are attached.

10. The analyst responsible for consultation is:

25X1A9a

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name) A/C 3874  
 (Branch) (Extension)

11. Comments:

This part on the Eussats is the part for which ORR is responsible. For the other areas we are simply contributing information to State Dept.

DOCUMENT NO. 9  
 NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☐  
☒ DECLASSIFIED  
 CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C  
 NEXT REVIEW DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 AUTH: HR 70-2  
 DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ REVIEWER: 059485

25X1A9a

Chief, ANALYSTS Division

\* The classification of this transmittal sheet will be changed to conform to the classification of the draft report which it covers.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table

Production of Selected Munitions: Poland

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<b>A. Physical Units</b>								
Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	50	400	500
Artillery and Tank Guns	NA	0	0	0	0	0/40	0/300	0/600
Mortars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small arms	NA	0	0	10	30	110	130	150
Ammunition (MT)	NA	816	998	1361	1724	1996	2177	1819
<b>B. Indexes</b>								
Total Military End Item Production <sup>a/</sup>	108	2	2	4	9	24	100	146

a. Excludes Albania. 1948 was a year in which the European Satellite economies were concentrating on economic recovery and the rebuilding of industry and agriculture damaged by war and occupation. Consequently, 1953 was selected as the base year primarily because production of military end items for that year was more comparable to prewar production.

Table

Production of Selected Munitions: Rumania

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<b>A. Physical Units</b>								
Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery and Tank Guns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortars	NA	0	0	0	0	0	400	100
Small arms	NA	0	0	0	0	0	11	10
Ammunition (MT)	NA	363	454	635	816	998	1179	998
<b>B. Indexes</b>								
Total Military End Item Production <sup>a/</sup>	75	9	12	70	78	112	100	40
All Satellites	191	12	16	19	20	43	100	120

a. Excludes Albania. 1948 was a year in which the European Satellite economies were concentrating on economic recovery and the rebuilding of industry and agriculture damaged by war and occupation. Consequently, 1953 was selected as the base year primarily because production of military end items for that year was more comparable to prewar production.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~B. Indexes 1948-1950

Industrial Production	126	100	97	144	164	180	200	214
Energy	122	100	108	123	149	171	189	212
Metals	93	100	116	138	173	190	207	230
Machinery and Equipment	124	100	182	197	215	244	287	303
Chemicals	97	100	156	197	215	247	294	329
Building Materials	262	100	155	214	262	307	345	407
Forest Products	127	100	105	103	105	105	114	127
Processed Foods	113	100	101	101	102	103	105	105
Light and Textile	148	100	163	213	248	277	323	368

~~SECRET~~

**SECRET**

**B. Indexes 1948-1960**

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industrial Production	94	100	110	133	152	177	210
Energy	46	100	123	139	162	197	239
Metals	0	100	119	175	275	370	948
Machinery and Equipment	0	100	121	173	255	417	713
Chemicals	150	100	150	200	400	5,000	5,000
Building Materials	0	100	127	154	185	217	244
Forest Products	61	100	113	120	141	163	184
Processed Foods	114	100	94	96	103	95	92
Light and Textile	112	100	118	139	157	184	210

**SECRET**

**Paul and Howard**

55

**STATION 001**

[illegible]

**Chord.ca**  
Jazz & Blues Music Store

180	195.6	206.2	207.3	218.4	232.2	259.3	367.1
22.5	20.9	25.1	27.0	29.8	31.6	32.2	43.5
0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0

Other material

1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
0.9	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
7.2	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0
1.3	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0

1936   1948   1949   1950   1951   1952   1953   1954

15.8	17.7	17.0	18.5	18.3	20.3	20.3	21.6
16.0	23.6	26.5	27.5	29.4	33.3	34.3	37.7
17.05	7.52	8.27	9.27	10.29	11.50	12.50	13.80

[illegible]

180	195.6	206.2	207.3	218.4	232.2	259.3	367.1
22.5	20.9	25.1	27.0	29.8	31.6	32.2	43.5
0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0

1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
0.9	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
7.2	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0
1.3	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0

Approved For Release 1999/09/21 : CIA-RDP79T01149A000500010006-5

Table \_\_\_\_\_

## Transportation and Communications: Albania

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<b>A. <u>Physical Units</u></b>								
<u>Railroads</u>								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)	0	.004	.006	.008	.014	.021	.028	.035
<u>Inland Shipping</u>								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Maritime Shipping</u>								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)		.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.03	.03
<u>Motor Transport</u>								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)	.007	.018	.025	.036	.040	.048	.053	.062
<u>Telephone</u>								
No. of Long-distance Messages (mill. units)						0.1	0.1	0.1
<u>Telegraph</u>								
No. of Messages (mill. units)	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>B. <u>Indexes 1948 = 100</u></b>								
<u>Transportation</u>								
Total Freight Turnover	50	100	129	174	203	259	294	344
<u>Communications</u>								
	67	100	133	203	236	270	303	303

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_\_

**SECRET**

## Transportation and Communications: Bulgaria

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
--	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

A. Physical UnitsRailroads

Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6
-----------------------------------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Inland Shipping

Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Maritime Shipping

Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Motor Transport

Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	.046	.067	.090	.122	.158	.190	.225	.259
-----------------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Telephone

No. of Long-distance messages (mill. units)	3.0	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.9
--	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Telegraph

No. of Messages (mill. units)	3.6	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.2
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

B. Indexes 1948=100Transportation

Total Freight Turnover	91	100	116	129	145	162	179	196
------------------------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Communications

	39	100	106	111	116	118	122	123
--	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**SECRET**



SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_

## Transportation and Communications: Czechoslovakia

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<b>A. <u>Physical Units</u></b>								
<u>Railroads</u>								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)	10.6	12.7	14.5	16.9	19.0	21.1	23.1	24.1
<u>Inland Shipping</u>								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
<u>Maritime Shipping</u>								
Freight Turnover (bill. MT/KM)	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	1.0
<u>Motor Transport</u>								
Freight Turnover (bill MT/KM)	.090	.136	.172	.220	.270	.340	.441	.530
<u>Telephone</u>								
No. of Long-distance messages (mill. units)	19.4	45.5	47.5	48.1	48.8	49.4	50.0	50.6
<u>Telegraph</u>								
No. of messages (mill units)	4.8	7.6	8.2	8.8	9.5	10.3	11.1	12.0
<b>B. <u>Indexes 1948=100</u></b>								
<u>Transportation</u>								
Total Freight Turnover	89	100	117	134	151	172	189	200
<u>Communications</u>								
	44	100	105	107	109	111	114	116

SECRET

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_\_

## Transportation and Communications: East Germany

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<b>A. <u>Physical Units</u></b>								
<u>Railroads</u>								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	9.2	11.4	14.5	14.6	17.6	19.1	22.1	22.0
<u>Inland Shipping</u>								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	4.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8
<u>Maritime Shipping</u>								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<u>Motor Transport</u>								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.0
<u>Telephones</u>								
No. of Long-distance messages (mill. units)	23.7	14.5	16.0	16.4	16.8	17.2	17.6	17.9
<u>Telegraph</u>								
No. of messages (mill. units.)	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
<b>B. <u>Indexes 1948=100</u></b>								
<u>Transportation</u>								
Total Freight Turnover	100	100	125	129	152	167	192	198
<u>Communications</u>	163	100	110	113	116	118	122	123

SECRET

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_\_

## Transportation and Communications: Hungary

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<b>A. Physical Units</b>								
<u>Railroads</u>								
Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	2.6	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.5
<u>Inland Shipping</u>								
Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
<u>Maritime Shipping</u>								
Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
<u>Motor Transport</u>								
Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	.103	.104	.106	.128	.150	.170	.192	.215
<u>Telephone</u>								
No. of Long-distance messages (mill. units)	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0
<u>Telegraph</u>								
No. of messages (mill units)	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5
<b>B. Indexes 1948=100</b>								
<u>Transportation</u>								
Total Freight Turnover	141	100	109	127	145	161	179	NA
<u>Communications</u>								
	105	100	103	105	109	109	110	NA

SECRET

**SECRET**  
Table

Transportation and Communications: Poland

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<b>A. Physical Units</b>								
<u>Railroads</u>								
Freight Turnover (BILL MT/KM)	26.1	25.4	29.4	33.5	37.0	39.2	44.5	48.0
<u>Inland Shipping</u>								
Freight Turnover (BILL MT/KM)	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.3
<u>Maritime Shipping</u>								
Freight Turnover (BILL. MT/KM)	3.9	2.2	3.8	4.8	7.9	8.5	8.8	9.2
<u>Motor Transport</u>								
Freight Turnover (BILL. MT/KM)	.009	.066	.141	.144	.240	.358	.510	.620
<u>Telephone</u>								
No. of Long-distance messages (mill. units)	28.3	24.4	27.0	27.6	28.2	28.8	29.3	29.7
<u>Telegraph</u>								
No. of messages (mill units)	4.6	7.1	7.9	8.2	8.7	9.1	9.5	10.0
<b>B. Indexes 1948=100</b>								
<u>Transportation</u>								
Total Freight Turnover	106	100	119	138	158	169	192	208
Communications	107	100	110	113	116	120	122	124

**SECRET**

Table \_\_\_\_\_

## Transportation and Communications: Rumania

1938   1948   1949   1950   1951   1952   1953   1954

A. Physical UnitsRailroads

Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	5.0	4.1	4.4	5.2	8.3	8.7	9.9	10.6
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Inland Shipping

Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Maritime Shipping

Freight Turnover (Bill. MT/KM)	3.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Motor Transport

Freight Turnover (Bill MT/KM)	.020	.029	.039	.044	.058	.068	.077	.086
----------------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Telephone

No. of Long-distance messages (mill. units)	7.8	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.6
--	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Telegraph

No. of messages (mill units)	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

B. Indexes 1948=100Transportation

Total Freight Turnover	172	100	110	138	210	223	256	274
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Communications

	146	100	101	101	103	103	105	106
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

~~SECRET~~

Table \_\_\_\_

## Production of Selected Munitions: Bulgaria

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<b>A. Physical Units</b>								
Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery and Tank Guns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small arms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammunition (MT)	NA	181	363	544	726	816	907	816
<b>B. Indexes</b>								
Total Military End Item Production <u>a/</u>	96	11	22	39	65	97	100	69

a. Excludes Albania. 1948 was a year in which the European Satellite economies were concentrating on economic recovery and the rebuilding of industry and agriculture damaged by war and occupation. Consequently, 1953 was selected as the base year primarily because production of military end items for that year was more comparable to prewar production.

Table \_\_\_\_

## Production of Selected Munitions: Czechoslovakia

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<b>A. Physical Units</b>								
Tanks	200	0	0	0	20	150	400	500
Artillery and Tank Guns	NA	0	100/0	150/0	300/40	600/300	600/600	600/800
Mortars	NA	0	0	0	0	800	900	900
Small arms	NA	60	115	160	190	216	200	170
Ammunition (MT)	NA	6350	8165	9072	9979	11,793	10,886	9072
<b>B. Indexes</b>								
Total Military End Item Production <u>a/</u>	47	16	21	21	18	38	100	110

a. Excludes Albania. 1948 was a year in which the European Satellite economies were concentrating on economic recovery and the rebuilding of industry and agriculture damaged by war and occupation. Consequently, 1953 was selected as the base year primarily because production of military end items for that year was more comparable to prewar production.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Table \_\_\_\_\_

## Production of Selected Munitions: East Germany

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<b>A. Physical Units</b>								
Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery and Tank Guns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small arms	NA	0	0	0	0		4	20
Ammunition (MT)	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	181
<b>B. Indexes</b>								
Total Military End Item Production <u>a/</u>	2170	nil	nil	15	40	108	100	196

a. Excludes Albania. 1948 was a year in which the European Satellite economies were concentrating on economic recovery and the rebuilding of industry and agriculture damaged by war and occupation. Consequently, 1953 was selected as the base year primarily because production of military end items for that year was more comparable to prewar production.

Table \_\_\_\_\_

## Production of Selected Munitions: Hungary

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<b>A. Physical Units</b>								
Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery and Tank Guns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortars	NA	0	0	0	0	600	700	600
Small arms	NA	0	0	20	50	53	50	45
Ammunition (MT)	NA	1179	1361	1814	2177	2540	2994	2722
<b>B. Indexes</b>								
Total Military End Item Production <u>a/</u>	800	18	21	36	60	90	100	90

a. Excludes Albania. 1948 was a year in which the European Satellite economies were concentrating on economic recovery and the rebuilding of industry and agriculture damaged by war and occupation. Consequently, 1953 was selected as the base year primarily because production of military end items for that year was more comparable to prewar production.

~~SECRET~~

**SECRET****B. Indexes 1946-1960**

Industrial Production	1928	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Energy	86	100	111	115	120	134	154	160
Metals	136	100	104	112	119	132	138	149
Machinery and Equipment	120	100	97	101	103	117	136	169
Chemicals	14	100	115	121	133	151	172	185
Building Materials	94	100	114	129	142	150	161	190
Forest Products	122	100	86	154	172	188	200	210
Processed Foods	126	100	112	115	114	112	108	103
Light and Tertiary	150	100	108	127	123	143	135	128
	82	100	113	113	115	118	119	123

**SECRET**



SECRET

A.

Physical UnitsFuel and Power

Coal, hard  
Lignite  
Crude oil  
Electric Power

ml. MT  
ml. MT  
thous. MT  
bill. kWh

Metals

Iron ore  
Manganese ore  
Crude steel  
Finished Steel  
Primary copper  
Aluminum, primary  
Zinc  
Lead  
Tin metal

ml. MT  
thous. MT  
ml. MT.  
ml. MT.  
thous. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT

Chemicals

Sulphuric acid  
Ammonia, synthetic  
Synthetic rubber

thous. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT

Other Materials

Cement  
Bricks  
Industrial wood

ml. MT  
ml. MT  
ml. m3

## Table

## Industrial Production: East Germany

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Coal, hard	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6
Lignite	119.6	110.9	124.5	137.5	151.2	156.5	172.8	180.7
Crude oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power	18.0	15.4	17.3	18.9	21.1	23.5	24.3	26.0
Iron ore	NA	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5
Manganese ore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crude steel	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.6
Finished Steel	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.8
Primary copper	22.0	6.4	9.0	9.1	11.0	10.2	13.6	14.0
Aluminum, primary	78.7	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.9	9.2	16.3	24.0
Zinc	44.4	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3.8
Lead	15.0	13.2	10.1	19.0	20.7	17.4	18.0	19.6
Tin metal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
Sulphuric acid	369.6	185.7	237.0	279.8	363.0	362.3	423.4	531.3
Ammonia, synthetic	385	174	210	236	270	276	290	310
Synthetic rubber	5.7	30.7	26.5	39.0	48.9	56.3	62.0	66.3
Cement	2.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.6
Bricks	3.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1
Industrial wood	10.0	10.5	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.1	9.1

SECRET



**SECRET****B. Indexes 1948-1954**

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industrial Production	284	100	119	165	205	246	270	297
Energy	127	100	112	145	139	147	157	166
Metals	1421	100	168	242	277	441	566	609
Machinery and Equipment	623	100	136	146	214	277	299	338
Chemicals	149	100	120	151	187	209	222	247
Building materials	459	100	129	179	213	256	294	329
Forest Products	89	100	96	82	86	78	76	75
Processed Foods	170	100	102	127	143	152	159	151
Light and Textile	239	100	129	182	213	239	263	316

**SECRET**

SECRET

A. Physical UnitsFuel and Power

Coal, hard  
Lignite  
Crude oil  
Electric Power

mtl. MT  
mtl. MT  
thous. MT  
btl. kWh

Metals

Iron ore  
Manganese ore  
Crude steel  
Finished steel  
Primary copper  
Aluminum, primary  
Zinc  
Lead  
Tin metal

mtl. MT  
thous. MT  
mtl. MT  
mtl. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT

Chemicals

Sulphuric acid  
Ammonia, synthetic  
Synthetic rubber

thous. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT

Other Materials

Cement  
Brick  
Industrial Wood

mtl. MT  
mtl. MT  
mtl. m3

## Industrial Production, Hungary

Table

	1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Fuel and Power									
Coal, hard	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.6
Lignite	3.3	9.4	10.6	11.8	13.6	16.8	19.1	19.5	19.8
Crude oil	0	499	497	511	535	570	830	1118	1118
Electric Power	1.40	2.02	2.37	2.79	3.32	4.20	4.60	5.10	5.10
Metals									
Iron ore	MA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Manganese ore	16	40	41	42	43	44	75-100	85-110	1.0
Crude steel	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Finished steel	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Primary copper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aluminum, primary	1.5	9.4	14.4	16.4	22.0	26.0	30.0	32.0	32.0
Zinc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tin metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemicals									
Sulphuric acid	85	30	46	62	62	92	137	119	119
Ammonia, synthetic	15	2.3	9.0	9.8	11.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Synthetic rubber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Materials									
Cement	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Brick	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Industrial Wood	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0

SECRET

SECRET

		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>																												
Machine tools	thous. units																											
Steam turbines	thous. KW																											
Motors and	thous. KW																											
Generators																												
Maintenance locomotives	thous. 2-whe																											
Freight cars	equivalent units																											
Merchant ships	thous. GRT																											
Trucks	thous. units																											
Passenger cars	thous. units																											
Tractors	thous. units																											
<u>Food Products</u>																												
Flour	thous. MT																											
Sugar, raw	thous. MT																											
Meat	thous. MT																											
Whole milk	ml. MT																											
Vegetable oils	thous. MT																											
<u>Other Manufactured Consumer Goods</u>																												
Cotton cloth	ml. linear m.																											
Woolen cloth	ml. linear m.																											
Rayon cloth	ml. linear m.																											
Silk cloth	ml. m.																											
Boots and shoes	ml. pr.																											

SECRET

~~SECRET~~B. Indonesia 1948=100

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industrial Production	113	100	119	140	169	194	208	215
Energy	83	100	112	125	146	180	201	217
Metals	76	100	115	122	133	161	175	174
Machinery and Equipment	57	100	87	167	216	231	253	303
Chemicals	180	100	140	160	173	208	250	NA
Building materials	167	100	129	281	319	405	476	429
Forest Products	98	100	102	102	102	103	104	105
Processed Foods	156	100	115	116	115	122	115	118
Light and Textile	100	100	115	154	194	215	208	250

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

		1935-1939	1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>											
Machines tools	thous. units			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steam turbines	thous. KW			neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg
Motors and	thous. KW			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Generators				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mainline locomotives				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight cars	thous. 2-axle equivalent units			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merchant ships	thous. GRT			NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Trucks	thous. units			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passenger cars	thous. units			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tractors	thous. units			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Food Products</u>											
Flour	thous. MT	33.8			NA	NA	NA	57.3	85.8	93.5	94.2
Sugar, raw	thous. MT			NA	NA	NA	.6	2.4	3.9	6.6	5.5
Wheat	thous. MT			14	9	9	7	7	12	14	16
Whole milk	ml. MT			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vegetable oils	thous. MT			2.7	2.2	3.9	2.7	5.2	2.6	5.0	3.0
<u>Other Manufactured Consumer Goods</u>											
Cotton Cloth	ml. linear m.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Woolen Cloth	ml. linear m.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Silk Cloth	ml. linear m.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boots and Shoes	mil. pr.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

SECRET

**SECRET**B. Indexes 1948-1954

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<u>Industrial Production</u>	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Energy</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Metals</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Chemicals</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Building Materials</u>	82	100	209	300	382	591	1,361
<u>Forest Products</u>	59	100	114	121	139	161	188
<u>Processed Foods</u>	125	100	110	88	105	169	169
<u>Light and Textile</u>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**SECRET**



SECRET

A.

Physical UnitsFuel and Power

Coal, hard mll. MT  
Lignite mll. MT  
Crude oil thous. MT  
Electric power mll. kWh

Metals

Iron ore mll. MT  
Manganese ore thous. MT  
Crude steel mll. MT  
Finished steel mll. MT  
Primary copper thous. MT  
Aluminum, primary thous. MT  
Zinc thous. MT  
Lead thous. MT  
Tin metal thous. MT

Chemicals

Sulphuric acid thous. MT  
Ammonia, synthetic thous. MT  
Synthetic rubber thous. MT

Other Materials

Cement mll. MT  
Brick mll. MT  
Industrial wood mll. M3

Table

## Industrial Production: Poland

	1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Coal, hard	59.4	70.3	74.1	78.0	81.9	84.4	88.7	91.6	
Lignite	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.9	
Crude oil	510	140	152	162	175	195	220	230	
Electric power	7.0	7.5	8.3	9.4	10.7	12.0	13.6	15.4	
Iron ore	NA	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	
Manganese ore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Crude steel	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	
Finished steel	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	
Primary copper	0	0	0	NA	6	10	15	20	
Aluminum, primary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	
Zinc	108.1	87.1	92.0	100.6	118.0	123.0	131.0	157.0	
Lead	20	17	18	20	24	25	30	35	
Tin metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sulphuric acid	196	221	278	287	292	374	400	453	
Ammonia, synthetic	31	34	40	46	51	54	56	110	
Synthetic rubber	0	0.5	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.7	4.0	5.5	
Cement	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6	
Brick	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.3	3.0	3.3	
Industrial wood	10.0	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.6	

SECRET

SECRET

		1932-1939	1936	1932	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>											
Machin tools	thous. units		NA	1.2	3.5	4.7	5.4	6.0	6.5	6.2	9.0
Steam turbines	thous. KW			200	neg	neg	neg	neg	50	80	100
Motors and generators	thous. KW				190	200	300	480	680	765	985
Marine locomotives											
Freight cars	thous. 2-axle equivalent units		30		225	240	240	250	260	275	315
Merchant ships	thous. GRT		0.3		15.0	14.2	14.3	14.6	15.0	15.5	16.5
Trucks	thous. units		NA		NA	NA	8.6	3.9	24.8	34.0	71.0
Passenger cars	thous. units		0.8		neg	0.2	1.0	2.6	6.9	10.4	11.5
Tractors	thous. units		2.1		0	0	0	neg	1.6	2.2	2.8
			0		1.2	2.5	3.8	4.2	6.0	6.9	7.7
<u>Food Products</u>											
Flour	thous. MT	4099			3721	3780	3853	3627	3946	4165	4159
Sugar, raw	thous. MT	897.9			693.8	845.0	955.0	853.2	656.8	910.5	950.0
Meat	thous. MT		1110		420	479	724	601	699	755	766
Whole milk	ml. MT		10.4		4.6	6.1	7.8	7.8	8.8	9.0	9.0
Vegetable oils	thous. MT		20.0		NA	NA	54.1	54.3	50.6	58.6	50.1
<u>Other Manufactured Consumer Goods</u>											
Cotton cloth	ml. linear m.		288		344	396	432	462	492	498	523
Woolen cloth	ml. linear m.		37.7		42.1	49.0	55.4	60.3	62.7	70.5	71.2
Rayon cloth	ml. linear m.		23.0		32.8	47.7	57.4	66.0	68.0	68.0	74.8
Silk cloth											
Boots and shoes	ml. pr.		NA		8.7	12.8	14.9	20.9	22.7	36.3	39.6

SECRET

B. Indices 1948-100

Industrial Production	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Energy	117	100	121	140	156	173	208	231
Metals	104	100	104	113	122	129	140	140
Machinery and Equipment	77	100	117	141	152	167	183	210
Chemicals	20	100	108	116	131	161	184	241
Building Materials	76	100	125	138	147	164	182	213
Forest Products	188	100	127	148	158	227	303	333
Processed Foods	126	100	101	106	109	112	115	119
Light and textile	186	100	117	151	149	144	141	159
	155	100	133	155	197	212	303	327

SECRET

SECRET

A.

## Physical Units

## Fuel and Power

Coal, hard  
Lignite  
Crude oil  
Electric power

ml. MT  
ml. MT  
thous. MT  
ml. kWh

## Metals

Iron ore  
Manganese ore  
Crude steel  
Finished steel  
Primary copper  
Aluminum, primary  
Zinc  
Lead  
Tin metal

ml. MT  
thous. MT  
ml. MT  
ml. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT

## Chemicals

Sulfuric acid  
Acetic, synthetic  
Synthetic rubber

thous. MT  
thous. MT  
thous. MT

## Other Material

Cement  
Brick  
Industrial wood

ml. MT  
ml. MT  
ml. M3

Table  
Industrial Production: Demand

	1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Coal, hard	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Lignite	2.1	2.6	4.17	4.615	5.465	6.728	7.987	9.046	10.500
Crude oil	1.15	1.50	1.90	2.17	2.53	2.90	3.40	4.00	4.60
Electric power	NA	60	57	67	70	70	70	70	75-100
Iron ore	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manganese ore	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Crude steel	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Finished steel	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Primary copper	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aluminum, primary	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Zinc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tin metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sulfuric acid	NA	27.5	37.1	43.1	48.0	49.6	59.2	58.6	58.6
Acetic, synthetic	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	3.2	8.7	9.0	9.0
Synthetic rubber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cement	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0
Brick	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Industrial wood	7.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.9	7.2	8.3	9.9	9.9

SECRET

SECRET

		1935-1939	1937	1938	1939	1945	1942	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>												
Machine tools	thous. units											
Steam turbines	thous. KW											
Motors and generators	thous. KW											
Maintenance locomotives												
Freight cars	thous. 2-axle equivalent units											
Merchant ships	thous. GRT											
Trucks	thous. units											
Passenger cars	thous. units											
Tractors	thous. units											
<u>Food Products</u>												
Flour	thous. MT											
Sugar, raw	thous. MT											
Meat	thous. MT											
Whole milk	ml. mt											
Vegetable oils	thous MT											
<u>Other Manufactured Consumer Goods</u>												
Cotton cloth	ml. linear m.											
Woolen cloth	ml. linear m.											
Silk cloth	ml. linear m.											
Boots and shoes	ml. pr.											

1303  
84.4

10

NA

0

0.06  
neg0.1  
50.3  
50.4  
100.6  
150.9  
201.2  
40

NA

NA

NA

6.3  
06.3  
06.3  
06.3  
neg6.3  
neg

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

2

1.0

1.9

3.3

3.4

3.8

4.6

5.0

360  
1.4  
30.02413  
112.5  
2221426  
111.6  
2281440  
94.6  
2391381  
125.0  
2291366  
95.1  
2461245  
106.5  
2571290  
112.0  
257

67.3

57.9

47.1

63.9

48.6

55.0

53.0

113.7  
9.6  
11.4  
5.3103.4  
8.7  
8.9  
3.1123.6  
12.1  
11.4  
5.8127.1  
16.7  
12.7  
7.4194.4  
18.7  
13.6  
8.8224.0  
20.2  
15.9  
9.7226.3  
21.4  
15.8  
11.9238.8  
22.2  
17.0  
13.8

SECRET

## Agricultural Production: Bulgaria

Table —

A. Physical Units		1933-1937	1938-1938	1939-1939	1938	1943	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Arable Land (mill. hect.)												
Crops (thous. M.T.)												
Wheat				1,880								
Rye					283	2,041	1,900	1,900	2,070	1,755	1,905	2,000
Corn				906		254	254	254	264	238	252	264
Rice				21		809	800	566	800	440	744	808
Potatoes		113.00				21	22	19	27	23	24	25
Cotton (ginned)			7.0			103.4	95.2	81.6	103.4	62.0	90.0	85.0
Wool (grease)					13.3	6.5	7.5	8.1	12.5	10.0	14.0	18.5
						12.4	12.8	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6
Livestock (thous. head)												
Cattle												
Hogs				833								
Sheep-Goats				9,558								
Horses				532								
					1,822	1,598	1,754	1,750	1,500	1,575	1,508	1,568
					825	1,073	1,380	1,380	1,500	1,445	1,390	1,335
					9,801	9,942	9,674	9,674	9,305	9,125	8,868	8,600
					508	549	531	513	513	495	477	460
B. Indexes (1948=100)												
Total Agricultural Output					101	100	90	93	94	88	89	95
Food Crops					118	100	90	93	93	88	88	93
Industrial Crops					80	100	96	95	111	102	119	129

4.3

SECRET

SECRET

Table

## Agricultural Production: Czechoslovakia

	1973-1977	1978-1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>A. Physical Units</b>								
<b>Arable Land (mill. hect.)</b>								5.5
<b>Crops (thous. M.T.)</b>								
Wheat	1,550	1,551	1,515	1,480	1,416	1,521	1,525	
Rye	1,577	1,295	1,168	1,190	1,131	1,187	1,071	
Corn		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Rice		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Potatoes		6,386	7,480	6,528	4,506	5,069	5,100	
Cotton (ginned)		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wool (grease)		0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.0
<b>Livestock (thous. head)</b>								
Cattle	4,376	3,276	3,661	4,140	4,213	4,213	4,213	3,996
Hogs		2,566	3,239	4,135	4,200	4,640	4,196	
Sheep-goats		1,308	1,440	1,480	1,696	1,700	1,892	
Horses	687	630	640	640	630	620	620	
<b>B. Indexes (1948=100)</b>								
<b>Total Agricultural Output</b>	190	100	110	121	131	128	126	
<b>Food Crops</b>	153	100	110	119	132	128	126	
<b>Industrial Crops</b>	98	100	100	122	115	100	112	117

Table

## Agricultural Production: East Germany

	1933-1937	1938-1939	1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<b>A. Physical Units</b>											
<b>Arable Land (mill. hect.)</b>											
<b>Crops (thous MT)</b>											
Wheat											
Rye											
Corn											
Rice											
Potatoes											
Cotton (ginned)											
Wool (grease)											
<b>Livestock (thous. head)</b>											
Cattle											
Hogs											
Sheep-Goats											
Horses											
<b>B. Indexes (1948=100)</b>											
<b>Total Ag. Output</b>											
<b>Food Crops</b>											
<b>Industrial Crops</b>											



SECRET

Table  
Agricultural Production: Hungary

	1933-1937	1938-1939	1938	1940	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A. <u>Physical Units</u>										
<u>Arable Land (mill. hect.)</u>									5.8	
<u>Crops (thous. MT)</u>										
Wheat	2,482			1,715	1,905	2,041	2,522	1,764	1,862	1,452
Rye	746			635	635	660	750	567	569	444
Corn	2,337			2,667	2,667	1,905	2,424	1,215	1,768	1,793
Rice			0	36	30	35	40	37	37	40
Potatoes	2,135			2,067.7	1,904.0	1,224.0	2,020.0	961.8	1,445.0	1,548.0
Cotton (ginned)			0	0	.03	.97	2.4	0.8	2.5	2.5
Wool (grease)			6.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
<u>Livestock (thous. head)</u>										
Cattle				1,675	1,700	1,800	1,750	1,900	1,800	1,750
Hogs	3,070			2,350	3,250	3,700	3,500	3,800	3,450	3,400
Sheep - goats				679	738	853	815	1,075	1,075	1,088
Horses				516	569	600	580	620	620	620
B. <u>Indexes (1948=100)</u>										
<u>Total Agricultural Output</u>			167	100	113	114	121	113	109	107
<u>Food Crops</u>			174	100	114	115	122	114	109	107
<u>Industrial Crops</u>			73	100	107	108	112	98	118	118

Table \_\_\_\_\_

## Agricultural Production: Poland

	1913-1917	1918-1932	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<b>Physical Units</b>										
<b>Arable Land (Mill. hect.)</b>									16.8	
<b>Crops (thous. mt.)</b>										
Wheat		2,014		1,497	1,633	1,715	1,850	1,631	1,664	1,589
Rye		7,214		6,300	6,150	6,274	6,080	5,730	5,279	5,932
Corn			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rice				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potatoes				26,761.3	30,892	36,802	27,200	23,660	30,375	30,345
Cotton (ginned)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool (grease)			3.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.6
<b>Livestock (thous. head)</b>										
Cattle			9,924	5,748	6,335	7,202	6,500	7,255	7,385	7,089
Hogs			9,684	5,100	6,122	8,125	7,320	8,584	9,730	9,730
Sheep-goats			2,728	2,006	2,250	2,500	2,800	3,520	2,980	4,311
Horses			3,149	2,297	2,541	2,800	2,780	2,863	2,720	2,720
<b>Indexes (1948=100)</b>										
Total Agricultural Output			175	100	115	143	133	126	139	122
Food Crops			176	100	115	144	135	128	139	122
Industrial Crops			130	100	115	139	121	116	149	125

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_\_  
Agricultural Production: Rumania

	1933-1937	1938-1942	1943-1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<b>A. Physical Units</b>										
<u>Arable Land (mill. hect)</u>									9.3	
<u>Crops (thous. m.t.)</u>										
Wheat		3,048		2,535	1,902	2,088	2,725	1,966	2,191	2,050
Rye		254		127	89	123	182	106	126	120
Corn		4,369		4,068	3,750	2,920	4,095	2,088	2,570	2,890
Rice		1		16.	16.	16.	30.	22.	26.	48.
Potatoes	1,300			1,224	1,088	816	1,088	651	800	800
Cotton (ginned)				3.5	2.8	6.0	7.5	5.5	5.0	7.5
Wool (grease)		0.1		18.4	20.5	21.4	22.2	22.9	23.6	24.3
<u>Livestock (thous head)</u>										
Cattle				4,277	4,277	4,377	4,377	4,567	4,767	4,767
Hogs				1,453	1,700	2,100	2,500	3,000	3,522	3,150
Sheep-goats				11,506	11,700	11,810	11,210	11,510	11,686	11,796
Horses				998	1,050	1,075	1,060	1,100	1,000	1,025
<u>Indexes (1948=100)</u>										
<u>Total Agricultural Output</u>				100	94	93	104	89	98	97
<u>Food Crops</u>				100	93	91	103	86	96	95
<u>Industrial Crops</u>				100	102	108	118	111	120	123

SECRET

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_\_  
Industrial Production: Albania

	1936	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>A. Physical Units</u>									
<u>Fuel and Power</u>									
Coal, hard		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lignite		0.004	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.1	0.2	0.3
Crude oil	48		98	132	144	180	220	250	260
Electric Power		0.003	0.009	0.014	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.060	0.090
<u>Metals</u>									
Iron Ore		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manganese Ore		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crude Steel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Steel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Copper		neg	neg	neg	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
Aluminum, primary		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zinc		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tin metal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Chemicals</u>									
Sulphuric acid		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammonia, synthetic		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Synthetic Rubber		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Other Materials</u>									
Cement		0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Bricks		neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	0.01
Industrial wood		0.02	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9

SECRET

SECRET

		1935-1939	1938	1939	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>											
Machine tools	thous. units			0	0	0	0.03	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.1
Steam turbines	thous. KW		neg		neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg
Motors and	thous. KW		neg		30	114	202	259	326	394	466
Generators											
Mainline locomotives			0		neg	neg	0	neg	0	0	0
Freight cars	thous 2-axle		0		0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8
	equivalent units										
Merchant ships	thous. GWT		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks	thous. units		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passenger cars	thous units		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tractors	thous units		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Food Products</b>											
Flour	thous. MT		1,039		1,254	1,265	1,285	1,280	1,200	1,234	1,207
Sugar, raw	thous MT		21.8		74.4	54.4	55.4	61.7	50.0	70.0	55.0
Meat	thous. MT				100	102	115	110	127	101	114
Whole milk	mil. MT		193		0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Vegetable oils	thous. MT		47.0		32.7	33.0	33.5	40.3	28.8	35.0	32.0
<b>Other Manufactured Consumer Goods</b>											
Cotton cloth	mil. linear m.		33		60	66	84	95	109	118	124
Woolen cloth	mil. linear m.		4.5		5.0	6.5	8.5	8.1	9.2	10.4	11.3
Silk cloth	mil. linear m.		3.1		1.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.2
Boots and shoes	mil. pr.		1.8		1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.7

~~SECRET~~

## Civilian Labor Force: Albania

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
A. <u>Thousand Persons</u>								
Agriculture		479	473	465	461	450	442	443
Non-Agriculture		<u>58</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>142</u>
Total		537	546	554	565	567	572	585
B. <u>Percent</u>								
Agriculture		89.2	86.6	84.0	81.6	79.0	77.7	75.9
Non-Agriculture		10.8	13.4	16	18.4	20.4	22.3	24.1
C. <u>Index (1950=100)</u>								
Agriculture		100	99	97	96	95	94	94
Non-Agriculture		100	126	153	179	201	224	247

a. 1938 Breakdown not available.

## Civilian Labor Force: Bulgaria

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
A. <u>Thousand Persons</u>								
Agriculture		2,700	2,675	2,625	2,575	2,525	2,500	2,500
Non-Agriculture		<u>795</u>	<u>837</u>	<u>876</u>	<u>904</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>959</u>	<u>995</u>
Total		3,495	3,512	3,503	3,479	3,457	3,459	3,495
B. <u>Percent</u>								
Agriculture		77.3	76.2	75	74	73	72	72
Non-Agriculture		22.7	23.8	25	26	27	28	28
C. <u>Index (1950=100)</u>								
Agriculture		100	99	97	95	93	93	93
Non-Agriculture		100	105	110	113	117	120	124

## Civilian Labor Force: Czechoslovakia

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
A. <u>Thousand Persons</u>								
Agriculture		2,200	2,160	2,080	2,025	1,975	1,950	1,950
Non-Agriculture		<u>3,045</u>	<u>3,130</u>	<u>3,230</u>	<u>3,370</u>	<u>3,200</u>	<u>3,625</u>	<u>3,735</u>
Total		5,245	5,290	5,310	5,401	5,175	5,575	5,725
B. <u>Percent</u>								
Agriculture		42	41	39	37	38	35	34
Non-Agriculture		58	59	61	63	64	65	65
Total								
C. <u>Index (1950=100)</u>								
Agriculture		100	98	94	91	89	88	90
Non-Agriculture		100	103	106	111	115	119	123

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_

Civilian Labor Force: East Germany

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
A. <u>Thousand Persons</u>								
Agriculture		2,200	2,175	2,125	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Non-Agriculture		4,350	4,500	4,975	5,225	5,475	5,575	5,750
Total		6,550	6,725	7,100	7,325	7,575	7,675	7,850
B. <u>Percent</u>								
Agriculture		34	32	30	29	28	27	27
Non-Agriculture		66	68	70	71	72	73	73
C. <u>Index (1950=100)</u>								
Agriculture		100	99	97	96	96	97	97
Non-Agriculture		100	105	114	121	127	129	132

Table \_\_\_\_

Civilian Labor Force: Hungary

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
A. <u>Thousand Persons</u>							
Agriculture	2,025	1,975	1,925	1,875	1,850	1,850	1,825
Non-Agriculture	1,600	1,810	2,030	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,435
Total	3,625	3,785	3,955	4,075	4,150	4,250	4,260
B. <u>Percent</u>							
Agriculture	55.9	52.2	48.7	46	44.6	43.5	42.8
Non-Agriculture	44.1	47.8	51.3	54	55.4	56.5	57.2
C. <u>Index (1950=100)</u>							
Agriculture	100	96	95	92	91	91	90
Non-Agriculture	100	113	127	137	144	150	152

Table \_\_\_\_

Civilian Labor Force: Poland

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
A. <u>Thousand Persons</u>							
Agriculture	7,400	7,375	7,350	7,325	7,275	7,250	7,225
Non-Agriculture	3,500	3,855	4,545	4,920	5,470	5,750	6,035
Total	10,900	11,230	11,895	12,245	12,745	13,000	13,260
B. <u>Percent</u>							
Agriculture	67.9	65.7	61.8	59.8	57.1	55.8	54.4
Non-Agriculture	32.1	34.3	38.2	40.2	42.9	44.2	45.6
C. <u>Index (1950=100)</u>							
Agriculture	100	99	99	99	98	98	97
Non-Agriculture	100	111	130	140	156	165	173

SECRET

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_

## Civilian Labor Force: Rumania

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
<u>A. Thousand Persons</u>							
Agriculture	5,000	5,975	5,925	5,375	5,085	5,775	5,725
Non-Agriculture	1,300	1,500	1,950	2,250	2,400	2,743	2,510
Total	7,300	7,535	7,885	8,125	8,275	8,518	8,233
<u>B. Percent</u>							
Agriculture	68.2	79.2	75.3	72.3	70.4	67.8	67.0
Non-Agriculture	17.8	20.8	24.7	27.7	29.6	32.2	33.0
<u>C. Index (1950=100)</u>							
Agriculture	100	100	99	93	97	97	95
Non-Agriculture	100	114	143	160	150	202	207

SECRET



Table \_\_\_\_\_  
Agricultural Production: Albania

A. Physical Units		1933-1937	1935-1939	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Arable Land</u> (mil hect.)										0.4	
<u>Crops (thous. MT)</u>											
Wheat			41	68	4	65	62	89	71	103	112
Rye			3	4	145	3	3	4	3	3	4
Corn			129	1	1	138	127	160	95	125	120
Rice			1	4.6	1	1	1	3	3	4	7
Potatoes	2.0			neg	4.1	0.2	4.1	4.1	2.5	3.6	3.6
Cotton (ginned)				0	neg	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.0	3.1	3.8
Wool (grease)				2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
<u>Livestock (thous. head)</u>											
Cattle			413	400	409	392	388	392	390	390	399
Hogs			15	26	22	30	47	55	52	44	65
Sheep-goats			2,506	2,900	2,577	2,439	2,537	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,708
Horses			54	53	50	51	52	52	52	52	53
B. Indexes 1948=100											
<u>Total Agricultural Output</u>		119	100	99	99	113	146	147	160		
<u>Food Crops</u>		121	100	97	92	103	111	137	151		
<u>Industrial Crops</u>		90	100	105	168	224	195	244	263		

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_\_

Gross National Product by Sector of Origin: Bulgaria  
(Billions of 1951 US dollars)

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	.1823	.1935	.2121	.2567	.2940	.3423	.3721	.4056
Agriculture	.5321	.5274	.4756	.4898	.4945	.4662	.4709	.4992
Transportation and Communication	.0279	.0412	.0457	.0501	.0546	.0590	.0634	.0679
Construction	.0029	.0057	.0076	.0085	.0098	.0110	.0122	.0145
Services and Trade	.2612	.2949	.2965	.2981	.3002	.3002	.3013	.2946
	1.0064	1.0627	1.0375	1.1032	1.1526	1.1782	1.2200	1.2818

Gross National Product by Sector of Origin: Bulgaria  
(Indexes)

1948 = 100

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	94	100	110	133	152	177	192	210
Agriculture	101	100	90	93	94	88	89	95
Transportation and Communication	68	100	111	122	132	143	154	165
Construction	<del>51</del> 51	100	132	149	170	194	213	253
Services and Trade	89	100	100	101	101	101	102	100

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_

**European Satellite Gross National Product: Czechoslovakia**  
(In 1951 US dollars)

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	2.4249	2.7652	3.0630	3.1907	3.3183	3.7012	4.2542	4.4244
Agriculture	1.6869	1.1246	1.2400	1.3553	1.3553	1.4706	1.4418	1.4130
Transportation and Communication	.3484	.4801	.5420	.5962	.6040	.7201	.7743	.8130
Construction	.3095	.2844	.2928	.3514	.3764	.3974	.4183	.4267
Services and Trade	<u>2.4977</u>	<u>2.0977</u>	<u>2.0822</u>	<u>2.0868</u>	<u>2.7890</u>	<u>2.0002</u>	<u>2.0014</u>	<u>2.1116</u>
	7.2674	6.7520	7.2200	7.5604	7.6430	8.2895	8.9000	9.1887

Table \_\_\_\_

**European Satellite Gross National Product: Czechoslovakia**  
(Indexes)

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	88	100	111	116	120	134	154	160
Agriculture	150	100	110	120	120	131	128	125
Transportation and Communication	72	100	113	124	126	150	161	169
Construction	109	100	103	123	132	146	147	150
Services and Trade	119	100	100	99	95	95	96	101

Table \_\_\_\_\_

European Satellite Gross National Product: East Germany  
(in 1951 US dollars)

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	8.1119	2.8585	3.3993	4.7126	5.8715	7.0303	7.7256	8.4982
Agriculture	2.5530	1.3276	1.4297	1.7156	2.0220	2.0220	2.0424	2.0424
Transportation and Communication	.5676	.5291	.6445	.6638	.7696	.8466	.9620	.9909
Construction	.9849	.4721	.5047	.5861	.6675	.7326	.8140	.8628
Services and Trade	<u>3.9783</u>	<u>3.5473</u>	<u>3.4681</u>	<u>3.2763</u>	<u>3.2271</u>	<u>3.2439</u>	<u>3.2560</u>	<u>3.3035</u>
	16.1957	8.7346	9.4463	10.9544	12.5576	13.8734	14.8000	15.6978

Table \_\_\_\_\_

European Satellite Gross National Product: East Germany  
(Indexes)

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	283	100	119	165	205	246	270	297
Agriculture	193	100	108	129	152	152	154	154
Transportation and Communication	107	100	122	126	146	160	182	187
Construction	208	100	107	124	141	155	172	182
Services and Trade	112	100	98	93	91	92	92	93

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_

European Satellite Gross National Product: Hungary  
(in 1951 US dollars)

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	.8209	.7296	.8665	1.0185	1.2313	1.4137	1.5201	1.5657
Agriculture	.8992	.5372	.6073	.6131	.6481	.6073	.5839	.5722
Transportation and Communication	.0814	.0606	.0665	.0748	.0834	.0914	.0993	.0993
Construction	.0715	.0676	.0914	.1371	.1530	.1808	.1987	.1788
Services and Trade	<u>.6184</u>	<u>.6003</u>	<u>.5973</u>	<u>.5943</u>	<u>.6005</u>	<u>.6033</u>	<u>.6081</u>	<u>.6232</u>
	2.4914	1.9953	2.2290	2.4378	2.7163	2.8975	3.0101	3.0392

Table \_\_\_\_

European Satellite Gross National Product: Hungary  
(Indexes)

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	112	100	119	139	168	193	208	214
Agriculture	168	100	113	114	121	113	109	107
Transportation and Communication	134	100	110	123	138	151	164	164
Construction	106	100	135	203	226	267	294	265
Services and Trade	103	100	99	99	100	100	101	103

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_

European Satellite Gross National Product: Poland  
(in 1951 US dollars)

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	3.3390	2.8620	3.4583	3.9949	4.4719	4.9489	5.9625	6.6184
Agriculture	5.0085	2.8620	3.2993	4.0943	3.8160	3.6173	3.9750	4.0545
Transportation and Communication	.6004	.5597	.6614	.7530	.8446	.9057	1.0176	1.0990
Construction	.3883	.3118	.3647	.4059	.4295	.4942	.5883	.6295
Services and Trade	<u>5.1634</u>	<u>4.2374</u>	<u>4.2196</u>	<u>4.2421</u>	<u>4.3293</u>	<u>4.3534</u>	<u>4.3566</u>	<u>4.6056</u>
	14.4996	10.8329	12.0033	13.4902	13.8913	14.3195	15.9000	17.0970

Table \_\_\_\_

European Satellite Gross National Product: Poland  
(Indexes)

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
	1946 = 100							
Industry	116	100	121	139	156	173	208	231
Agriculture	175	100	115	143	133	126	139	142
Transportation and Communication	100	100	110	125	140	150	169	182
Construction	125	100	117	130	138	159	189	202
Services and Trade	104	100	98	96	97	94	94	93

**SECRET**

Table \_\_\_\_\_

European Satellite Gross National Product: Rumania  
(Billions 1954 US dollars)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	.6248	.4959	.6050	.7141	.8133	.8926	.9918	1.0612
Agriculture	1.1308	.8549	.8016	.7962	.8884	.7627	.8381	.8297
Transportation and Communication	.1313	.1122	.1186	.1355	.1821	.1905	.2117	.2244
Construction	.0457	.0362	.0437	.0305	.0566	.0641	.0754	.0860
Services & Trade	<u>.8727</u>	<u>.8331</u>	<u>.8157</u>	<u>.8021</u>	<u>.8063</u>	<u>.7860</u>	<u>.7530</u>	<u>.7764</u>
	2.8153	2.3323	2.3876	2.4984	2.7467	2.6959	2.9000	2.9777

Table \_\_\_\_\_

European Satellite Gross National Product: Rumania  
(Indexes)

1948 = 100

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	126	100	122	144	164	180	200	214
Agriculture	133	100	94	93	104	89	98	97
Transportation and Communication	117	100	106	121	163	170	189	200
Construction	129	100	121	139	156	177	208	237
Services and Trade	104	100	98	96	97	94	94	93

**SECRET**

SECRET  
Part B1. Population of the European Satellites, by Age Group and Sex.

European Satellite population will continue to grow, although slowly. In the near future the proportion of old people will increase, as will the proportion of children 14 years of age and under. The labor force itself will increase only slightly as a percentage of the total population. Within the labor force, however, a structural change which began earlier will continue, and a larger proportion of the labor force will be composed of nonagricultural workers.

Of a total 93 million persons almost 30 percent were in Poland and nearly 20 percent in East Germany. The other five Satellites accounted for slightly over 50 percent of the total Satellite population.

It is estimated that should present trends continue the European Satellites will reach their prewar population level of about 95 million persons sometime in 1956. The relative distribution between the Satellites will remain unchanged, it is believed.

The Satellites have a common pattern of population development. It is primarily a pattern in which the young and old groups of the population will increase while the middle age group will increase much more slowly.

2. Labor Force.

The labor force for all the Satellite countries was slightly under 43 million persons in 1953, having increased by 2 percent over the previous year. A 4.3 percent increase is expected between 1953 and 1956, bringing the labor force total to almost 45 million. Increases in the labor force for individual Satellites range between 1.8 percent for Bulgaria to 6.3 percent for Czechoslovakia between 1953 and 1956.



## Part B

**SECRET**

Table \_\_\_\_

European Satellite Gross National Product: Rumania  
(Billions 1954 US dollars)

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	.6248	.4059	.6090	.7141	.8133	.8926	.9918	1.0612
Agriculture	1.1398	.8549	.8046	.7962	.8884	.7627	.8381	.8297
Transportation and Communication	.1313	.1121	.1186	.1355	.1821	.1905	.2117	.2244
Construction	.0467	.0362	.0437	.0505	.0566	.0641	.0754	.0860
Services & Trade	<u>.8727</u>	<u>.8331</u>	<u>.8157</u>	<u>.8021</u>	<u>.8663</u>	<u>.7860</u>	<u>.7530</u>	<u>.7764</u>
	2.8153	2.3323	2.3876	2.4984	2.7167	2.6959	2.9000	2.9777

Table \_\_\_\_

European Satellite Gross National Product: Rumania  
(Indexes)

1948 = 100

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	136	100	122	144	161	180	200	214
Agriculture	133	100	94	93	104	89	98	97
Transportation and Communication	117	100	106	121	163	170	189	200
Construction	129	100	121	139	156	177	208	237
Services and Trade	104	100	98	96	97	94	94	93

Without exception, agricultural labor has been shifting to nonagricultural pursuits in the European Satellites since 1943. The indexes for agricultural labor show constant declines for each Satellite with the exception of Poland and Rumania where the shifts from agriculture to nonagriculture pursuits has been slower and smaller in magnitude. On the other hand, indexes of accuals to the nonagricultural labor force since 1940 show much greater increases for each of the Satellites. Albania, Bulgaria, Poland and Rumania continue to have a greater percentage of the total labor force in agriculture. Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany, on the other hand, have labor forces composed for the most part of nonagricultural workers. However, the trend toward nonagricultural in preference to agricultural labor seems to be clearly in evidence in all of the European Satellites. One result of a continuing trend of this kind will be increases in the productivity and efficiency in labor and a continued increase in the rate of growth of the industrial sectors of the economy with a concomitant decline in the value of agricultural output.

### 3. Agricultural production in the European Satellites

In the case of no single Satellite has total Agricultural production reached prewar levels according to indexes of total agricultural output using 1943 as the base year. However, production trends since 1946 with the exceptions of Rumania and Hungary have been consistently upward. It should be emphasized, however that of the two major categories of crops, food and industrial, the latter have been produced in considerably greater quantities than was done before World War II. In Rumania, Poland, and Hungary indexes of the production of industrial crops show them ahead of food crop production.

On balance, the livestock population situation in the European Satellites was almost as favorable in 1954 as in prewar years.

SECRET

With the exception of Poland, there have been no large net accruals or significant expansion of arable land within the European Satellites area.

#### 4. Industrial Production

The sub-division of the industrial sector of the Satellite countries into industry groups (sub-sectors) reveals clearly the system of priorities established under Communism. First priorities go to machinery and equipment. With the production of machinery and equipment as a primary goal, it follows that supporting priorities would go to chemicals, building materials metals and energy. Consequently, light and textile industries, food processing and forestry products are relatively neglected industry groups. The indexes of the production of industrial commodities show clear evidence of these trends.

From 1948 to 1954, industrial production indexes moved upward steadily and rapidly, averaging 20.2 percent for all Satellites per year. By 1954, Bulgaria had increased industrial production 110 percent; Czechoslovakia, 60 percent; East Germany, 197 percent; Hungary, 115 percent; Poland, 131 percent; and Rumania, 114 percent.

#### 5. Transportation and Communications.

Between 1948 and 1954 the index for total freight turnover increased for all Satellites by approximately 128 percent, considerably exceeding, in all cases, prewar achievements in the field of freight handling. As a supporting index of the rate of growth of industrialization in the European Satellites, this achievement is significant.

Communications, on the other hand, did not show such large increases over 1948, although, except for East Germany and Poland, 1954 production indexes were much higher than prewar.

As industry-related services, it may be expected that transportation and communications indexes will continue to rise along with indexes of industrial production.

SECRET

6. Military and item production.

Only Poland exceeded prewar military and item production in 1954. All other satellite countries fell considerably below prewar levels of production. The growth of military and item production has been significant, if relatively slow compared to industrial production. It should be emphasized that considerable doubt may be cast upon the production figures listed in the attached tables since they must by their very nature be estimated on the basis of slender pieces of evidence.

SECRET

Part C

Documentation of Statistical Series.

The statistics furnished in Parts A and B were derived from production estimates made by commodity analysts in the Office of Research and Reports, Central Intelligence Agency. The methodology of computing Gross National Products for the European Satellites was described in Part A. The commodity and services production estimates together with descriptions of the methodology employed are available to the Intelligence Community in the Estimates File, ORR/CIA, Washington, D.C.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Table \_\_\_\_\_

Population of Albania  
(in thousands)

	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-59</u>	<u>60 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Males</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	209	67	102	164	43	585
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	215	68	117	188	39	627
1960	238	64	129	212	43	686
1965	271	68	126	242	49	756
1970	308	74	126	267	61	836
<b>Females</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	205	66	102	167	51	591
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	210	67	116	192	47	632
1960	231	63	128	216	50	688
1965	263	67	126	247	57	760
1970	297	73	125	271	71	837
<b>Total</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						1,175
1949						1,185
1950	414	133	204	331	94	1,200
1951						1,240
1952						1,270
1953						1,290
1954						1,310
1955	425	135	233	380	96	1,259
1960	469	127	257	428	93	1,375
1965	534	135	252	489	106	1,515
1970	605	147	251	538	132	1,674

~~SECRET~~

**SECRET**

Table \_\_\_\_

Population of Bulgaria  
(in thousands)

	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-59</u>	<u>60 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Males</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	982	342	698	1,280	326	3,628
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,042	297	680	1,419	343	3,781
1960	1,112	298	616	1,558	397	3,981
1965	1,134	338	581	1,645	467	4,165
1970	1,134	377	622	1,662	557	4,352
<b>Females</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	947	329	673	1,289	374	3,612
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,008	296	654	1,410	404	3,762
1960	1,077	288	592	1,536	467	3,960
1965	1,094	330	559	1,614	539	4,136
1970	1,088	365	603	1,627	633	4,316
<b>Total</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						7,100
1949						7,175
1950	1,929	671	1,371	2,569	700	7,322
1951						7,310
1952						7,423
1953						7,537
1954						7,652
1955	2,050	583	1,334	2,829	747	7,545
1960	2,189	586	1,208	3,094	864	7,940
1965	2,228	668	1,140	3,259	1,006	8,301
1970	2,222	742	1,225	3,289	1,190	8,667

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

Table \_\_\_\_\_

Population of Czechoslovakia  
(in thousands)

	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-59</u>	<u>60 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Males</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	1,588	469	968	2,348	632	6,005
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,755	447	961	2,444	679	6,286
1960	1,766	495	895	2,518	768	6,442
1965	1,613	606	923	2,512	895	6,549
1970	1,476	614	1,080	2,460	1,012	6,642
<b>Females</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	1,532	460	989	2,529	817	6,327
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,684	436	963	2,615	896	6,594
1960	1,684	484	882	2,673	1,007	6,730
1965	1,541	585	907	2,642	1,143	6,818
1970	1,415	588	1,055	2,567	1,268	6,893
<b>Total</b>						
1928						12,120
1937						12,260
1940						12,400
1948						12,510
1949						12,640
1950	3,120	929	1,957	4,877	1,449	12,760
1951						12,880
1952						12,879
1953						13,171
1954						13,369
1955	3,439	883	1,924	5,059	1,575	13,533
1960	3,450	979	1,777	5,191	1,775	
1965	3,154	1,191	1,830	5,154	2,038	
1970	2,891	1,202	2,135	5,027	2,280	

**SECRET**



Table \_\_\_\_\_

Population of East Germany  
(in thousands)

	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-59</u>	<u>60 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Males</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	2,110	699	1,106	3,171	1,271	8,357
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,832	809	1,150	2,943	1,260	7,994
1960	1,735	683	1,339	2,790	1,338	7,885
1965	1,914	470	1,365	2,655	1,434	7,838
1970	2,073	529	1,051	2,733	1,459	7,845
<b>Females</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	2,036	693	1,451	4,526	1,727	10,433
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,764	789	1,293	4,242	1,792	9,880
1960	1,668	664	1,344	3,967	1,942	9,585
1965	1,838	455	1,344	3,634	2,070	9,341
1970	1,986	513	1,031	3,436	2,178	9,144
<b>Totals</b>						
1928						19,100
1937						18,800
1940						18,500
1948						18,200
1949						17,900
1950	4,146	1,392	2,557	7,697	2,998	17,900
1951						17,900
1952						17,900
1953						17,874
1954						17,471
1955	3,596	1,598	2,443	7,185	3,052	17,178
1960	3,403	1,347	2,683	6,757	3,280	16,990
1965	3,752	925	2,709	6,289	3,504	
1970	4,059	1,042	2,082	6,169	3,637	

SECRET

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_\_

Population of Hungary  
(in thousands)

	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-59</u>	<u>60 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Males</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	1,149	379	696	2,039	503	4,070
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,211	357	756	1,776	548	4,648
1960	1,219	380	724	1,843	629	4,795
1965	1,217	396	726	1,862	729	4,930
1970	1,193	420	767	1,845	827	5,052
<b>Females</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	1,123	379	809	1,876	627	4,814
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	1,170	356	771	1,996	697	4,990
1960	1,174	372	726	2,060	798	5,130
1965	1,171	382	720	2,084	896	5,253
1970	1,146	406	748	2,069	991	5,360
<b>Total</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						9,130
1948						9,200
1949						9,220
1950	2,272	758	1,505	3,915	1,130	9,300
1951						9,380
1952						9,450
1953						9,580
1954						9,637
1955	2,381	713	1,527	3,772	1,245	9,924
1960	2,393	752	1,450	3,903	1,427	10,183
1965	2,388	778	1,446	3,946	1,625	10,411
1970	2,339	826	1,515	3,914	1,818	

SECRET

SECRET

Table \_\_\_\_\_  
Population of Poland

	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-59</u>	<u>60 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Males</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	3,518	1,229	2,068	4,021	823	11,689
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	4,096	1,141	2,296	4,431	939	12,903
1960	4,625	995	2,311	4,833	1,053	13,817
1965	4,744	1,338	2,087	5,206	1,453	14,828
1970	4,534	1,675	2,285	5,408	1,723	15,625
<b>Females</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	3,427	1,202	2,390	4,670	1,165	12,854
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	3,959	1,104	2,438	5,176	1,365	14,042
1960	4,470	965	2,273	5,663	1,677	15,048
1965	4,578	1,301	2,043	5,962	2,065	15,949
1970	4,370	1,624	2,242	6,071	2,464	16,771
<b>Total</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						23,850
1949						24,300
1950	6,975	2,431	4,458	8,691	1,988	24,700
1951						25,250
1952						25,770
1953						26,300
1954						26,800
1955	8,055	2,245	4,734	9,607	2,304	26,945
1960	9,095	1,960	4,584	10,496	2,730	28,965
1965	9,322	2,639	4,130	11,168	3,518	30,779
1970	8,904	3,299	4,527	11,479	4,187	32,406

SECRET

**SECRET**

Table \_\_\_\_\_

## Population of Rumania

	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-29</u>	<u>30-59</u>	<u>60 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Males</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	2,344	796	1,296	2,722	641	7,799
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	2,384	812	1,522	2,766	721	8,205
1960	2,544	687	1,537	3,029	812	8,609
1965	2,662	739	1,436	3,236	948	9,021
1970	2,698	856	1,373	3,420	1,045	9,392
<b>Females</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						
1949						
1950	2,291	777	1,390	3,097	823	8,378
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955	2,333	792	1,535	3,169	936	8,765
1960	2,482	680	1,510	3,410	1,042	9,124
1965	2,584	730	1,420	3,581	1,154	9,469
1970	2,607	840	1,367	3,679	1,333	9,826
<b>Total</b>						
1928						
1937						
1940						
1948						15,980
1949						16,168
1950	4,635	1,573	2,686	5,819	1,464	16,306
1951						16,503
1952						16,703
1953						16,907
1954						17,117
1955	4,717	1,604	3,057	5,935	1,657	16,977
1960	5,026	1,367	3,047	6,439	1,854	17,730
1965	5,246	1,669	2,856	6,817	2,102	18,460
1970	5,305	1,696	2,740	7,099	2,378	19,219

**SECRET**

SECRET

The long run effect of a continued emphasis on the production of producer's goods may be expected to be a continuing high rate of growth in the industry and industry-related sectors of the Satellite economies with a resultant increase of the war-making potential of the Sine-Soviet Bloc.

3. Methodology used in Computing Gross National Products of the European Satellites.

National accounts series are designed to measure national economic achievement through time. The annual gross national product is the principal aggregate used for this purpose. The gross national product (GNP) is the sum of the values, at market prices, of all goods and services produced by an economy, including the value of the capital goods partially consumed in the production process. It thus measures the totality of economic effort and constitutes the principal current measure of the productive capability of an economy. GNP estimates should be used, however, with appreciation of their limitations, especially in comparing the achievements or productive capabilities of different economies or in developing intertemporal comparisons over a long period within a given economy.

The postwar national accounts estimates developed in this report rest upon prewar figures for the Eastern European countries, which have been manipulated to serve as base-year estimates. Accounts for at least 1 prewar year for each country have been analyzed carefully and adjusted to US national accounting practices. The local currency estimates thus obtained have been converted to a common value unit (1925-34 US dollars). These estimates, in turn, have been converted to 1951 US dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons for recent years. Finally, in order to use these estimates as base-year figures in developing postwar estimates, they have been adjusted to postwar national boundaries.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

For the purpose of constructing indexes of GNP with which to move the base-year estimates, production indexes have been developed from estimates of physical output. Estimates of output for a representative series of goods and services have been aggregated at progressively more inclusive levels, the final level of aggregation being GNP. In aggregating production indexes to higher levels, use has been made of the concept of "value added" to eliminate multiple counting.

This procedure is believed to offer the most reliable basis available at the present time for estimating the growth of GNP in the Satellite economies. Satellite output data appear to be generally reliable. In any event, they are presumably no more likely to have been falsified, and they are more complete and are much less liable to misinterpretation, than the official data available on Satellite national accounts.

The procedure used results in further advantage for the study of the Satellite economies. Production indexes have been aggregated at varied levels, resulting in a wide range of indexes below the GNP level of aggregation. These fractional indexes permit more minute examination of the structure of production (frequently required for specific intelligence problems) than is possible by the simple comparison of GNP estimates.

#### A. Base-Year Estimates.

The first step taken in the construction of the present series of estimates of the European Satellite GNP is the development of base-year estimates. These are estimates of GNP for 1938 in 1951 US dollars for each of the Satellites, adjusted to a postwar territorial basis.

The prewar GNP estimates have been used in determining the Satellites' postwar national accounts because published postwar official national accounts data are

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

incomplete and the methods of calculation used in developing them are dubious.

Although some aggregates are published by the individual European Satellites, these data appear irregularly, and there is not a complete set for any year or for any country. Where constant prices are used, some countries use postwar prices; others, prewar prices. Where "national income" aggregates are published, the Satellites use the Communist "net material product" concept, which omits a large amount of services not directly connected with material production. The published announcements do not explain in detail how these aggregates are constructed, and there is no assurance that methodology is consistent either as among the various Satellites or as among different time periods. Thus use of officially published aggregative data is not feasible for making the international and intertemporal comparisons that are needed for intelligence purposes.

The procedure for making the base-year estimates falls into three phases: (1) an estimate of 1938 GNP in local currency, (2) an estimate of 1938 GNP in 1951 US dollars, and (3) the adjustment of both figures to a postwar territorial basis.

Prewar national accounts data for the European Satellites are available from various sources. These have been manipulated so as to conform to the US concept of GNP, by the addition of omitted services, the conversion from a factor-price to a market-price basis, and the adjustment from a net to a gross product basis (including an allowance for capital consumption) as required. The development of dollar estimates depends heavily on the work of Colin Clark, who estimated the national accounts of most of the countries in the world in 1925-34 US dollars, which he called International Units (I.U.). These dollar estimates have been converted to 1951 dollars by the US retail price index and then adjusted for postwar boundary changes, usually on the basis of prewar population and per capita production data.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

In the conversion of GNP from local currencies to dollars, no use has been made of official or other foreign exchange rates except for Bulgaria. For the other countries the method used by Colin Clark is based on a direct comparison of internal prices of consumption goods and services in the US with those of each of the other countries for the year 1929. Since comparative price data for investment goods and government services were generally unavailable, Clark assumed that conversion rates for these would be approximately the same as for consumption goods. He obtained over-all conversion ratios of each currency to dollars by weighting the individual commodity and service price ratios by quantities of commodities and services consumed, both in the US and in the other country. These two weighted averages are typically different, since the consumption patterns are different. The geometric mean of these two is the conversion ratio finally adopted.

The price data available to Clark varied in coverage from country to country. Of the Central and Eastern European countries, only Germany had data showing the distribution of consumption expenditure as a whole (for the period 1927-28). For Czechoslovakia, data were available on consumption expenditures in the early 1930's for various income levels of wage and salary earners. For other countries, price data were available on only food, rent, and fuel. Price ratios (dollar to local currency) on these items were adjusted by Clark to total consumption coverage by applying factors (the relationship of the sample of price ratios, the over-all price ratio, and income per head) which he obtained for those countries on which more data were available. For Bulgaria, no price data were available, and Clark employed the foreign exchange rate between the dollar and the leva.

## B. Method of Computing Industry, Sector, and GNP Indexes.

### 1. Introduction

SECRET



GNP is the construction of an index with which to move the base-year estimates.

This has been done in several stages.

Table 2  
Gross National Product  
of the European Satellites a/  
1938

Country	Local Currency (Billion Units)		Billion 1951 US \$
	Unit	Amount	
Bulgaria	1938 leva	62.9	1.0
Czechoslovakia	1938 koruna	65.5	7.3
East Germany	1938 RM	25.0	16.1
Hungary	1938 pengoes	6.6	2.5
Poland	1938 zloty	26.7	14.5
Rumania	1929 lei	224.0	3.1
European Satellites			44.5

a. Not including Albania.

First, production indexes for about 100 commodities have been constructed and grouped into 22 industry or industry groups. Aggregation at this level involves the valuation of production in terms of constant prices, so that the resulting values can be summed and compared over time.

After industry indexes are computed, there is an aggregation problem involved in grouping related indexes into six income-originating sectors of GNP. The methodology of aggregation varies from very simple, as for the agriculture sector -- where the aggregation simply involves summing values, as for a single industry index -- to the rather complicated technique for the industry sector, where value-added weights have been derived for the component industry groups from employment data.

The final level of aggregation involves the computation of a series of weights. These permit the aggregation of the sectors into GNP indexes, which then are used to move the base-year estimates (see under A, above).

In the present section the general methodology for the three levels of aggregation -- industry or industry group, sector, and GNP -- will be discussed in turn.

~~SECRET~~

## 2. Industry or Industry Group Indexes.

The building block of the industry index is the production index for a commodity.

The industry index consists of one or more production indexes. The production indexes measure changes in physical production of the subject commodities through time.

### a. Prices Used.

Since it is not possible to aggregate physical units of different commodities, some common system of value must be used for weighting. A set of constant prices has been used in order to eliminate the impact of general price changes.

Use of constant money prices (in this case prices used for planning purposes) creates certain inaccuracies which should be understood by the reader. Maintenance of constant price relationships through time tends to eliminate the impact of technological change. Constant prices also tend to eliminate changes in the structure of demand for final goods. It should be noted, however, that sufficient changes to distort the index in any statistically significant sense occur at irregular intervals and usually develop gradually. Periodic revision of the price series through time will usually eliminate this problem. It is not believed that the impact of technological changes in the Satellite countries from 1938 to 1949 is such as to preclude the use of the planning prices for the Satellites (usually 1948-50 prices) as value weights.

Relatively complete lists of local planning prices are available in usable form only for Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary. Reflecting as they do the postwar and post-Communist scarcity relationships and the price basis used for current planning, these prices represent the best measure for recent years which is currently available. Hungarian prices have been used for the other

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Satellites (Poland, Rumania, and Bulgaria), on the grounds that the Hungarian product relationships would offer a closer approximation to these mixed agricultural and industrial economies than would the prices of highly industrialized Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

b. Commodities Used.

No attempt has been made to cover exhaustively the commodities within each industry or industry group. It has been assumed that detailed reporting of the principal products for each industry yields a satisfactory level of accuracy, since a few key commodities usually constitute a preponderance of the value of output within an industry.

Development of production indexes by the procedure of analyzing commodity outputs appears to offer the firmest entry to the European Satellite economies currently available. The data published on national aggregates are fragmentary and cannot be interpreted with certainty. On the other hand, the physical output estimates used in this report rest on extensive data, which may be checked for internal consistency.

3. Sector Indexes.

For the purposes of this report, GNP is divided into the following income-originating sectors: industry, agriculture, transport and communications, construction, services, and trade. Discussion of the aggregation of indexes for these sectors follows.

a. Industry Sector Indexes

(1) Value-Added Concept.

The industry indexes, which are constructed with the use of price weights, measure changes in gross value of output. In a complex modern economy a

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

substantial part of the gross value of output of each industry is produced by other industries from which materials and services are purchased: for example, gross value of output of the automobile industry includes some of the value of output produced by the steel industry. Overlapping relationships of this sort must be allowed for if an accurate measure of the contribution of the industry to the economy is to be computed. Since individual industries or industry groups contribute only a portion of the final value of industrial output, it is necessary to weight the industry indexes by the contributions each industry makes to the final industrial product. The latter concept is "value-added." This measure eliminates multiple counting in the development of the industry sector indexes.

Value added may be defined as a measure of the net addition to the value of the product contributed by a specific producing entity. The usual measure of value added is the sum of the wage bill, the capital consumption allowance, and the profits in the industry in question. Data in this detail have not been developed yet for the Satellite countries.

(2) Estimation of Value-Added Weights for the Industry Sector.

The value-added weights employed herein are derived primarily from estimated industrial manpower allocations. Employment estimates by major industrial groups are available for the recent years 1952-53. Production data have been used to perform detailed breakdowns, for the major industries. This technique permits the development of a series of value-added weights, which make possible in turn the development of a credible industry sector index.

Use of employment data involves the assumption that the productivity of labor in industrial employments is uniform. As a matter of practice,

SECRET

SECRET

labor productivity increases as the concentration of capital per unit of labor increases. More than this, the technique more or less implicitly assumes that the labor cost imputed in the preceding manner constitutes the sole measure of value added. Thus there is the added implicit assumption that the covariation of depreciation (capital consumption allowances) and profits is identical with the variation in the labor force employed in the industry. The acceptability of employment data as a basis for computing for value-added weights is attested to by such independent checks as have become available thus far. The East German and Hungarian estimates of value added appear to coincide in general with the weights which have been developed from crude employment data. The present lack of information on wage payments, depreciation, and profits in the Satellites, however, would make it necessary to use the above technique even if it were less reliable than it appears to be. Appendix C summarizes the value-added weights derived for each European Satellite, and Appendix D explains the derivation of these weights.

(3) Producer and Consumer Goods Subsector Weights.

The industry sector has been divided into two subsectors -- producer goods and consumer goods. Indexes of producer goods and consumer goods activity generally reflect fairly closely the proclivity of the economy to spend for capital goods or for consumption. Allocations of industry weights to capital goods or consumption goods involves a certain amount of arbitrary judgment. The output of certain industry groups -- for example, chemicals, and solid fuels -- is purchased by industrial users and by consumers as final products, but these goods are purchased in such relatively small quantities by consumers as final products that quantification of this consumption has not been attempted, because the cost of developing accurate estimates would be prohibitive.

SECRET

SECRET

The consumer goods index is built on a relatively small sample of output because of the limited reporting in this area. The producer goods subsector index probably is more representative of the change in production and capital goods industries, although the estimated margin of error for data on the producer goods area generally exceeds that for data on the consumer goods area. The grouping of the industry sector weights into consumer goods and producer subsectors for each European Satellite is shown in Appendix C.

(4) Reliability of Industry Sector Index.

The reliability of the sector index is essentially a function of the reliability of its constituents. The principal constituents of the index are three: physical production reports for commodities and services, prices employed to value these commodities and services, and value-added weights developed to control multiple counting.

It is believed that the physical production estimates are broad enough in scope and sufficiently accurate to permit the development of a useful production index. In general, in industries or industry groups where the value-added weights are 5 or less there is a maximum margin of error of plus or minus 10 percent. In the highest value-added weight categories (10 and above), the margin of error usually lies within plus or minus 5 percent of the absolute production figure.\*

The price structure employed to value output is believed to be representative of scarcity relationships for the countries for which specific prices

\* Many of the individual estimates upon which this report is based are believed to err only on the positive or on the negative side, but the margin of error expressed in the text, if accepted as an average of the individual estimates' margins of error, does not do violence to the facts. The estimates with these margins of error have a 95-percent confidence limit.

SECRET

are available and reasonably reliable for the other countries, to which the Hungarian price structure is imputed.

Value-added weights seem to have a reasonable level of reliability.

The weights seem to stand up well in terms of what information is available from East Germany, the only Satellite country for which an independent check is available.

The value-added weight employed herein for food was derived from the Soviet Bloc average, due note being taken of the net import status of the East German economy.

b. Other Sector Indexes.

The agricultural sector is simply a summation of the values of various agricultural products, in constant prices, and its formulation involves the computation of an index of production similar to the industry group indexes. The same is true of the transport and communications sector index. For the construction sector, also, a production index has been used, employing selected building materials. (The commodities, services, and prices used are shown in Appendix B.)

The services sector index is assumed to move in accordance with population changes. In the absence of specific data for services, it is assumed that per capita increases in government services, (health, education, and the like) roughly offset declines in the area of personal or private services in the Satellite countries.

The trade sector index has been obtained by means of employment in the retail and wholesale trade establishments. This technique has been checked against specific pronouncements about the share of trade in GNP in the early postwar period, during which time many of the European Satellites kept national accounts in a framework roughly comparable to that employed in this report.

~~SECRET~~C. GNP Indexes.

The GNP indexes, like the industry sector indexes, must measure the real change in production of all final goods and services over time. The sector weights therefore should represent gross value added by each sector.

The usual method of measuring real changes in GNP is to construct GNP in current prices for various years and to reduce the series to a constant price measure by the use of appropriate price indexes. This method requires reliable current value aggregates and comprehensive price information, both of which are unavailable for the European Satellites. In the absence of these, the method of aggregation of production information into GNP indexes has been used.

Value-added weights for sectors of GNP have been developed by various means. For Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, official pubsectors used in this report. For East Germany, employment data have been used. For Rumania, sector weights have been developed by analogy with those for other Satellites. For Bulgaria, weights published by the UN have been used. The detailed calculations are presented in Appendix E.

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

Table \_\_\_\_\_

European Satellite Gross National Product <sup>a/</sup>  
(in Billions of 1951 US dollars)

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Bulgaria	1.00	1.06	1.04	1.10	1.15	1.17	1.22	1.28
Czechoslovakia	7.3	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.7	8.3	8.9	9.2
East Germany	16.1	8.7	9.5	11.0	12.6	13.9	14.8	15.8
Hungary	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0
Poland	14.5	10.8	12.1	13.5	13.9	14.3	15.9	17.2
Rumania	<u>3.1</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Total	44.5	31.9	34.6	38.3	41.1	43.3	46.7	49.5

a. Excluding Albania

Table \_\_\_\_\_

Indexes of Gross National Product of the European Satellites  
1938 and 1948 - 54 <sup>a/</sup>

1948=100

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Bulgaria	94	100	98	104	108	110	115	121
Czechoslovakia	108	100	107	112	114	123	132	136
East Germany	184	100	108	125	144	159	169	181
Hungary	126	100	112	123	137	146	152	154
Poland	134	100	112	125	128	132	147	159
Rumania	123	100	103	106	117	106	114	120
All Satellites	140	100	109	121	129	137	147	156

a. Not including Albania

Table \_\_\_\_\_

European Satellite Gross National Product <sup>a/</sup>  
Local Currency  
(Billion Units)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Billion 1951 US Dollars</u>
Bulgaria	1938 leva	62.9	1.0
Czechoslovakia	1938 Koruna	65.5	7.3
E. Germany	1938 RM	25.0	16.1
Hungary	1938 pengoes	6.6	2.5
Poland	1938 zloty	26.7	14.5
Rumania	1929 lei	224.0	<u>3.1</u>
			44.5

a. Excluding Albania

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

## A. Physical Units

## Industrial Production: Bulgaria

Table

	1946	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<b>Fuel and Power</b>								
Coal, hard		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Lignite		1.9	4.0	5.0	5.4	6.1	7.6	8.4
Crude oil	0		0	0	0	0	25.25	50
Electric power		0.232	0.348	0.663	0.780	1.020	1.348	1.71
<b>Metals</b>								
Iron ore		NA	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
Manganese ore		2	8	9	11	12	20	30
Crude steel		neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	0.1
Finished steel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04
Primary copper		0.1	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.5	2.5
Aluminum primary		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zinc		NA	3.6	3.7	7.2	10.4	20.0	24.0
Lead		NA	7.4	9.5	12.8	19.5	42.5	46.8
Tin metal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Chemicals</b>								
Sulphuric acid		0	0	0	0	8	14	16
Ammonia, synthetic		0	0	0	0	0	15.4	19.6
Synthetic rubber		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Materials</b>								
Cement		0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
Bricks		neg	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
Industrial work		0.7	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.2

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

## Part A.

1. Gross National Product Trends in the European Satellites, 1938-1954.

Increases in the total value of all goods and services produced (GNP) in the European Satellites since the war have reflected several important phenomena that should be taken into account in interpreting the meaning of changes in Satellite GNP and its future growth. Rapid industrialization of these economies has occurred uniformly under socialization of industry and authoritarian allocation of resources by the state through such means as taxation, compulsory deliveries from agriculture, regimentation of workers, and rationing of consumer goods. In the years immediately after World War II large increases in GNP reflected, essentially, the period of recovery from the disorganization and destruction caused by the war. The dissipation of the chronic underemployment which was characteristic of most of the Satellite economies in the prewar period and the forced acceleration in the use of resources also affected the increases in GNP. In addition, the achieved increases in the stock of capital goods yielded increases in GNP in succeeding periods. Future growth of GNP, however, will come to depend more and more on efficient utilization of resources and increases in productivity as a result of the efforts of labor and management, technological innovation, and continuing increases in the stock of capital equipment of these economies.

The trend of yearly percentage increases (that is, percentage increase of each year over the previous year) of the GNP in all the Satellites was generally downward during the 1950-1954 period. The average of the five yearly percentage

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

increases for this period were as follows: Bulgaria, 4 percent; Rumania, 4 percent; Czechoslovakia, 5 percent; Poland, 6 percent; Hungary, 6 percent; and East Germany, 10 percent. The high East German average is explained by the lateness of recovery from wartime dislocation largely caused by USSR policy decisions.

Table 1

Annual Rate of Change in Gross National Product, 1950-1954

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
All Satellites	8.7	6.0	3.8	5.5	6.0
Bulgaria	2.0	9.0	5.5	6.1	5.0
Czechoslovakia	4.2	2.0	2.9	1.0	3.4
East Germany	13.6	13.0	9.7	6.4	6.8
Hungary	7.5	11.0	3.6	5.2	0
Poland	8.7	1.0	2.0	3.9	8.2
Rumania	4.2	10.0	2.8	4.7	3.4

## 2. Gross National Product by Sector of Origin.

Analysis of GNP by sector of origin reveals the very striking emphasis in all the Satellite countries on industry, transportation and communications, and construction. For the Satellites as a whole these sectors have increased about one-third since 1950. Agriculture, services, and trade, on the other hand, have changed only slightly since 1950.

The agricultural sector indices shown in Table \_\_\_\_, Part B, reflect the great difficulty which has been experienced by the Satellite governments in attempting to increase agricultural output. Generally the level of production in 1954 was about equal to or slightly below that of 1950. However, 1954 output, compared to 1938, was substantially lower for most Satellites.

~~SECRET~~

The 1950-54 period was one of rapid growth of the industrial sector for most of the Satellites. The all-Satellite increase was 62 percent for this period.

Table 2  
All-Satellite Index by Sector of Origin  
1948=100

All Satellites	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Industry	154	100	116	139	160	183	208	225
Agriculture	164	100	109	126	129	125	130	131
Transport and Communications	98	100	116	128	142	158	175	184
Building	154	100	111	131	143	159	179	186
Services	110	100	101	101	102	102	103	104
Trade	119	100	96	93	91	91	91	98
All Sectors--GNP	140	100	109	121	129	137	147	154

The course of the transportation and communications sector follows, in general, that of the industrial sector. This is not surprising, for transportation and communications are integral parts of industrial growth. The 1954 index of the transportation and communications sector for all the Satellites combined was 44 percent above 1950.

In general, and as may be seen from Table 2 above, the industry, transportation and communications, and construction sectors of GNP have been growing at a faster rate than agriculture, services, and trade.

Unfortunately, no adequate time series of investment in the Satellite economies are available at the present time. The stagnation of agriculture compared to the growth shown in industrial output is a reflection of the investment emphasis of the Satellite planners.